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Forty-ninth session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 87 (d)

MACROECONOMIC POLICY QUESTIONS: NET TRANSFER OF RESOURCES
BETWEEN DEVELOPING AND DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the
Committee, Mr. Arian P. Hamburger (Netherlands), on
the basis of informal consultations held on draft
resolution A/C.2/49/L.7

Net flows and transfer of resources between developing
countries and developed countries

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, the annex to which contains the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and 45/199 of 21 December 1990, the annex to which contains the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade,

Recalling its resolutions 44/232 of 22 December 1989 on trends in the transfer of resources to and from the developing countries and their impact on the economic growth and sustained development of those countries, and 47/178 of 22 December 1992 on the net transfer of resources between developing countries and developed countries,

Recalling also its resolution 43/197 of 20 December 1988 and Agenda 21, 1/ adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and

1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I, Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.



Development at Rio de Janeiro in June 1992, which address the fulfilment of the internationally agreed commitment for official development assistance,

Taking note of the World Economic and Social Survey, 1994, 2/ in particular chapter IV thereof, entitled "International resource transfers and financial development", and the report of the Secretary-General on the net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries, 3/

Recognizing that the international community has a responsibility to give strong support to the efforts of the developing countries to solve their grave economic and social problems through the creation of a favourable international economic environment,

Noting that capital flows to capital-importing developing countries have been increasing strongly and that the net transfer of resources to them has been positive for the past four years, reaching the highest level recorded so far, and noting also that the most dynamic components of this development were private short-term capital, including repatriation, and foreign direct investment,

Noting also that only a limited number of developing countries have benefited from the increase in the transfer of financial resources from developed countries,

Noting further that the future course of the net transfer of resources to developing countries depends on a growth-oriented supportive international economic environment and on sound domestic economic policies,

Noting that the resources needed to finance investment for development have benefited from a substantial increase in the export earnings in a considerable number of developing countries,

Noting with concern that developing countries have continued to experience a deterioration in their terms of trade which has reduced the resources available for their economic growth and development, and that, in this context, instability in the terms of trade is higher in those countries that depend on a few export commodities,

Stressing the unpredictable character of short-term private capital movements that are particularly subject to interest rate variations and other possible fluctuations in the domestic and international economic environment,

Noting that in the 1990s the net transfer of resources from the Bretton Woods institutions to developing countries has been negative in real terms although it has been positive to countries in Africa and to some countries in Asia, and noting further that the net transfer of regional banks taken together has been positive in the 1990s,

2/ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.94.II.C.1 and corrigendum.

3/ A/49/309 and Corr.1.

Noting further the recent decline in the overall level of official development assistance,

Concerned about the persistent insufficiency of resources for most developing countries over the past decade for their sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

Recalling the successful outcome of the eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the spirit of multilateralism that permeated the Conference, as reflected in its final document "A New Partnership for Development: The Cartagena Commitment", 4/

Noting that the historic achievement represented by the conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations is expected to strengthen the world economy and lead to more trade investment, employment and income growth throughout the world,

Welcoming the tenth replenishment of the International Development Association, although it did not result in an increase in commitments compared to the ninth replenishment,

Bearing in mind that all countries, particularly the major industrialized countries, which have significant weight in influencing world economic growth and the international economic environment, should continue their efforts to promote sustained economic growth and sustainable development and narrow imbalances and to cooperate with the developing countries so as to enhance the ability of the developing countries to address and alleviate their major problems in the areas of money, finance, resource flows, trade, commodities and external indebtedness,

Noting that the outcome of the Summit of the group of seven major industrialized countries, held at Naples, Italy, in July 1994, 5/ and the annual meetings of the Bretton Woods institutions in Madrid in October 1994, recognized the need for private and official resource flows to developing countries,

1. Stresses the need to increase efforts to ensure the flow of substantial resources for sustained economic growth and sustainable development in the developing countries, taking into account the following:

(a) That the developed countries consider increasing financial flows to developing countries in order to assist them in their diversification and structural adjustment efforts and to facilitate their sustained economic growth and sustainable development through, inter alia, an expansion of multilateral

4/ Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Eighth Session, Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, 8-25 February 1992, Report and Annexes (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.II.D.5), part one, sect. A.

5/ A/49/228-S/1994/827, annex I.

credits, promoting foreign direct investment and increasing concessional and non-debt resources;

(b) That Governments of the developed countries and other countries in a position to do so, promote an adequate flow of resources to developing countries; that developed countries that have reaffirmed their commitment to reach the accepted United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product for official development assistance, to the extent that they have not yet achieved that target, agree to augment their aid programmes in order to reach that target as soon as possible; and that substantial new and additional funding for sustainable development and the implementation of Agenda 21 be required;

(c) That, to increase the effectiveness of development assistance, developed and developing countries should strive towards a true partnership, which includes, *inter alia*, ownership and broad-based participation in recipient countries, implementation of domestic economic policies tailored to local conditions, efficient administration, transparent institutions and strong institutional capacities, including at the local level;

(d) That in many developing countries, where the burden of debt and debt service constitutes a major obstacle to the revitalization of growth and development, there is a need for further progress towards alleviating the external debt burden of these countries;

(e) That all countries should undertake, in accordance with their specific situations, efforts at the national level to implement structural adjustment policies and reforms conducive to the flow of external resources, including relevant laws to promote foreign private capital investment and an open framework for international trade;

(f) That Governments should fully implement the Uruguay Round agreements, including the specific provisions for developing countries included in the Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, ^{5/} signed at the Marrakesh Ministerial Meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee on 15 April 1994, and support an open, free, equitable, non-discriminatory and rule-based multilateral trading system that improves access to the markets of all countries, in particular access for the exports of developing countries in order to ensure their sustained economic growth and sustainable development;

(g) That producers and consumers of individual commodities continue to explore ways and means of reinforcing their cooperation and consider actively participating in international commodity agreements and arrangements that take into account market trends in order to achieve more efficient international commodity cooperation;

^{5/} Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994, vol. 1.

(h) That developing countries should continue to strengthen their efforts in the area of vertical and horizontal diversification in order to enlarge their export bases and, in this context, assistance be provided to them to enable those countries that have not yet reached this stage to create the conditions appropriate to attract foreign capital;

(i) That all Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, cooperate more closely in order to promote an international financial system which is more conducive to stable and sustained economic growth through, inter alia, a higher degree of stability in financial markets, reducing the risk of financial crisis, improving the stability of exchange rates, stabilizing and striving for low real interest rates in the long run and reducing uncertainties of financial flows;

(j) That appropriate measures be taken by all Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, to create a conducive international economic environment;

(k) That all Governments, particularly those of the developed countries, should strive for multilateral surveillance aimed at correcting existing external and fiscal imbalances so as to expand multilateral trade and foreign investment, particularly to the developing countries, and in this context, more effective participation by developing countries should be encouraged;

(l) That consideration should be given to ways of effective coordination of macroeconomic policies in competent, broad-based multilateral forums;

(m) That consideration should be given by the international community to ways of dealing with, as appropriate, and in cooperation with national Governments, the possible negative effects of sudden outflows of private capital from developing countries on their development programmes;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to monitor developments in the net flows and transfer of resources between developing and developed countries and utilize all relevant reports, such as those provided by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the regional banks, and to report thereon in the World Economic and Social Survey, 1995; and also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-first session on the implementation of the present resolution.



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AGENDA FOR DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution submitted by the Chairman of the Committee
on the basis of informal consultations held on draft
resolution A/C.2/49/L.41

Agenda for development

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 47/181 of 22 December 1992 and 48/166 of
21 December 1993,

Taking note of the reports submitted by the Secretary-General on an agenda
for development, 1/

Welcoming the World Hearings on Development promoted by the President of
the forty-eighth session of the General Assembly, and convened in New York from
6 to 10 June 1994, which provided a substantive contribution to the ongoing
debates on an agenda for development, and taking note of the note by the
President of the forty-eighth session of the Assembly containing his summary of
the World Hearings on Development, 2/

Noting the debates held within the high-level segment of the substantive
session of 1994 of the Economic and Social Council, and taking note of the
summary and conclusions of the President of the Council, 3/

1/ A/48/689; A/48/935; A/49/665.

2/ A/49/320, annex, sect. II.

3/ E/1994/109.

Underlining its commitment to the elaboration of an action-oriented consensual framework to promote international cooperation for development and to strengthen the role of the United Nations in the economic and social sectors,

1. Decides to establish an ad hoc open-ended working group of the General Assembly to further elaborate an action-oriented, comprehensive agenda for development which should begin its work as early as possible in 1995;

2. Requests the ad hoc open-ended working group of the General Assembly, in its deliberations, to take into account the reports, 1/ and the recommendations contained therein, submitted by the Secretary-General pursuant to Assembly resolutions 47/181 and 48/166, the outcome of the high-level segment of the substantive session of 1994 of the Economic and Social Council, the views expressed by representatives in the high-level debate held during the present session of the Assembly, as well as the summary of the World Hearings on Development, 2/ and proposals presented by groups and/or States, including the convening of a United Nations conference on development;

3. Also requests the Economic and Social Council, at its organizational session for 1995, to consider ways and means for the Council to give further substantive input to the work of the working group;

4. Further requests the working group to consider appropriate modalities for the finalization and adoption of an agenda for development;

5. Requests the working group to submit a report on the progress of its work to the Assembly before the conclusion of its present session;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Agenda for development".



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Agenda item 158

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Programme budget implications of the draft resolution contained in document A/C.2/49/L.67

Statement submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with rule 153 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly

1. Under the terms of operative paragraphs 2, 17 and 25 of the draft resolution, the General Assembly would:

(a) Endorse the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, as adopted on 13 September 1994 (para. 2);

(b) Invite the Secretary-General to ensure that adequate resources are provided for the Conference follow-up activities of the United Nations Secretariat during 1995 (para. 17);

(c) Decide that the Commission on Population and Development shall meet on an annual basis, beginning in 1996 (para. 25).

2. In connection with the resources needed for Conference follow-up activities, it has been estimated that funds currently appropriated under section 9 (Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis) of the programme budget for the biennium 1994-1995 ^{1/} for the activities relating to the Conference are sufficient for implementation of the programme of the follow-up activities during the year 1995. Long-term arrangements would be

^{1/} Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 6A (A/48/6/Rev.1/Add.1).

considered in the context of the proposed programme budget for the biennium 1996-1997.

3. With regard to operative paragraph 25 of the draft resolution, while it has no programme budget implications for the current biennium, the annualization of sessions of the Commission on Population and Development would result in additional costs, effective in 1996. Assuming that the current membership of the Commission is maintained, these costs (at 1995 rates) per session would be as follows:

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(a) Substantive costs relating to travel of the Commission's members	67 500
(b) Conference-servicing costs	466 800



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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION:
TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the
Committee, Mr. Raiko Raichev (Bulgaria), on the basis
of informal consultations held on draft resolution
A/C.2/49/L.34

International trade and development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 1/ the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 2/ the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, 3/ the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, 4/ the Cartagena Commitment, 5/

1/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

2/ Resolution 45/199, annex.

3/ Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

4/ Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990 (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

5/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Eighth Session, Report and Annexes (TD/364/Rev.1) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.II.D.5), part one, sect. A.

Agenda 21, 6/ and the various agreements that provide an overall policy framework for sustained economic growth and sustainable development in order to address the challenges of the 1990s,

Recalling its resolution 1995 (XIX) of 30 December 1964, as amended, 7/ on the establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly, 47/183 of 22 December 1992 on the eighth session of the Conference and 48/55 of 10 December 1993 on international trade and development,

Noting the progress made by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in the implementation of the outcome of its eighth session, in particular its contribution, within its mandate, to trade and development,

Emphasizing the importance of an open, rule-based, equitable, secure, non-discriminatory, transparent and predictable multilateral trading system,

Also emphasizing that a favourable and conducive international economic and financial environment and a positive investment climate are necessary for the economic recovery and growth of the world economy, in particular for the sustained economic growth and sustainable development of developing countries,

Welcoming the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations at the Ministerial Meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee at Marrakesh, Morocco, on 15 April 1994, and noting that the Uruguay Round agreements 8/ represent an historic achievement, which is expected to contribute to strengthen the world economy and lead to more trade, investment, employment and income growth throughout the world and in particular to the promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in developing countries,

Noting that the Uruguay Round agreements represent a substantial liberalization of international trade, the strengthening of multilateral rules and disciplines to ensure more stability and predictability in trade relations, the establishing of rules and disciplines in new areas and the founding of a new institutional framework in the form of the World Trade Organization, with an integrated dispute settlement mechanism which should avoid unilateral actions against international trade rules,

6/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (vol. I and vol. I/Corr.1, vol. II, vol. III and vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I, Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

7/ See resolutions 2904 (XXVII), 31/2 A and B and 34/3.

8/ Legal Instruments Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, done at Marrakesh on 15 April 1994, vol. 1.

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Recognizing that the developing countries have made a major contribution to the success of the Uruguay Round, in particular by accepting the challenges of trade liberalization reforms and measures and stressing that there is a need for positive efforts designed to ensure that developing countries, and especially the least developed among them, secure a share in the growth in international trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development,

Also recognizing that subregional and regional economic integration processes including those among developing countries, which have intensified in recent years, impart substantial dynamism to global trade and enhance trade and development possibilities for all countries, and stressing that in order to maintain the positive aspects of such integration arrangements and assure the prevalence of their dynamic growth effects, Member States and groupings should strive to be outward oriented and supportive of the multilateral trading system,

Expressing concern that during the reform programme leading to greater liberalization of trade in agriculture, least developed countries and net food importing developing countries may experience negative effects in terms of the availability of adequate supplies of basic foodstuffs from external sources on reasonable terms and conditions, including short-term difficulties in financing normal levels of commercial imports of basic foodstuffs, and stressing, in this context, the importance of establishing appropriate mechanisms, as provided in paragraph 3 of the decision on measures concerning the possible negative effects of the reform programme on least developed and net food importing developing countries of the Final Act of the Uruguay Round 8/ and stressing the need to keep under review the specific needs of the least developed countries and to continue to seek the adoption of positive measures that will facilitate the expansion of trading opportunities in favour of these countries,

Recognizing the importance of assisting, in particular, African countries and island developing countries so that they benefit fully from the implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements,

Recognizing also that the full integration of countries with economies in transition into the multilateral trading system would have a positive impact on world trade and global economic growth and sustainable development, and stressing, in this context, the importance of promoting trade of developing countries with economies in transition, as well as regional economic integration processes and cooperation among economies in transition and between them and developing countries,

Stressing the need to promote, facilitate and finance, as appropriate, access to and the transfer of environmentally sound technology and the corresponding know-how, in particular to the developing countries, on favourable terms, including on concessional and preferential terms, as mutually agreed, taking into account the need to protect intellectual property rights, as well as the special needs of the developing countries for the implementation of Agenda 21,

Taking note with satisfaction of the decision on trade, environment and sustainable development adopted by the Commission on Sustainable Development at its second session, and, in this context, recognizing in the spirit of a new

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global partnership for sustainable development the need for a balanced and integrated approach to environment, trade and development issues,

Recognizing the significance of the establishment in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development of an ad hoc working group on trade, environment and development, encouraging the interaction of the Conference with other institutions with mandates in this area, in particular the World Trade Organization and the United Nations Environment Programme,

1. Takes note of the reports of the Trade and Development Board on the second part and resumed second part of its fortieth session 9/ and the first part of its forty-first session 10/ and calls upon all States to take appropriate action to implement the outcome of those sessions;

2. Emphasizes the importance of follow-up and monitoring of the implementation of the policies and measures contained in the Cartagena Commitment, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992;

3. Stresses the urgent need for trade liberalization, including through substantial reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade and the elimination of discriminatory treatment in international trade relations, and improved access to the markets of all countries, in particular those of the developed countries, in order to generate global economic growth and sustainable development for the benefit of all countries, in particular the developing countries;

4. Stresses also the importance of the urgent and full implementation of the agreements contained in the Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations and the significance of the entering into force of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization by 1 January 1995;

5. Emphasizes the importance of the full implementation of the provisions contained in the Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, which confers special and differential treatment for developing countries, including giving special attention to the situation of the least developed countries;

6. Emphasizes the need for continued evaluation of the implementation of the Uruguay Round agreements to ensure the expansion of world trade in order to promote sustained global economic growth and sustainable development;

7. Deplores any attempt to bypass or undermine multilaterally agreed measures of trade liberalization, through resort to unilateral actions, over and

9/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 15 (A/49/15), vol. I.

10/ A/49/15 (vol. II).

above those agreed to in the Uruguay Round, and reaffirms that environmental and social concerns should not be used for protectionist purposes;

8. Recognizes that, in order to promote sustained economic growth and sustainable development, environment and trade policies should be made mutually supportive and, in this context, takes note with satisfaction of the decision taken at the Marrakesh meeting in April 1994 to establish a Committee on Trade and Environment;

9. Emphasizes the importance of giving special attention to the least developed countries, with a view to enhancing their full participation in the multilateral trading system, and emphasizes the importance of commitments pertaining to special and differential measures to mitigate any adverse effects of the implementation of the Uruguay Round;

10. Emphasizes also that African countries should benefit fully from the results of the Uruguay Round, and stresses the need for technical assistance for African countries to enable them, inter alia, to evaluate the impact of the implementation of the Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, to enable them to identify adaptive measures to enhance their competitiveness and to facilitate their access to developed countries' markets;

11. Requests preference-giving countries to consider improvements in their preferential schemes and invites the 1995 Policy Review on the Generalized System of Preferences to examine possible adaptations to the Generalized System of Preferences, taking into account paragraphs 134 to 140 of the Cartagena Commitment;

12. Reaffirms the role of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as the appropriate focal point within the United Nations for the integrated treatment of development and interrelated issues in the areas of trade, finance, technology, investment, services and sustainable development, and requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue its role in the field of trade and environment, including policy analysis, conceptual work and consensus-building, with a view to ensuring transparency and coherency in making environmental and trade policies mutually supportive, taking into account the work done by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and other competent and regional economic institutions;

13. Stresses the need for the full integration of the economies in transition, as well as other countries, into the world economy, in particular through improved market access for their exports, including through, in accordance with multilateral trade rules, the reduction and elimination of discriminatory tariff and non-tariff measures, and the further liberalization of their trade regimes, including vis-à-vis developing countries, and further stresses, in this context, the usefulness of studies and technical assistance provided by the United Nations system regarding trade and trade-related problems that the economies in transition are encountering in their integration into the multilateral trading system;

14. Requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to focus and intensify its technical assistance in the light of the Uruguay Round agreements, with the aim of increasing the capacities of developing countries, especially the least developed countries, African countries and island developing countries, so that they may participate effectively in the international trading system;

15. Requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to make proposals for translating the Marrakesh ministerial commitments regarding the least developed countries and net food-importing countries into concrete action.



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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
COOPERATION: TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of
the Committee, Mr. Raiko Raichev (Bulgaria), on
the basis of informal consultations held on draft
resolution A/C.2/49/L.38

United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency

The General Assembly,

Recalling the document entitled "A New Partnership for Development: the Cartagena Commitment", 1/ adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session in which, inter alia, was launched the concept of trade efficiency and the process leading to the United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 47/183 of 22 December 1992, entitled "Eighth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development", in which the Assembly endorsed the convening of a United Nations international symposium on trade efficiency,

Considering that the outcome of the United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency is a concrete and practical contribution to the development objectives and efforts of the United Nations,

Stressing the importance of trade as a major instrument of economic growth and sustainable development for all countries, in particular developing countries and the need to find solutions to microeconomic issues of

1/ TD/364.

international trade which can significantly contribute to more open, dynamic and efficient trade relations,

Conscious of the significant importance information technology and the application of efficient trading practices will have in the coming years in enhancing the competitiveness of countries and enterprises through the use of electronic trade,

Noting the valuable contribution made by various organizations from within and outside the United Nations system and in particular by Working Party IV of the Economic Commission for Europe to the successful conclusion of the Symposium,

Reaffirming the need to give priority attention to the problems facing the developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and encouraging all developing countries to continue to be active participants in international trade affairs and to adopt proved and successful business methods and techniques,

1. Expresses its deep gratitude to the Government and the people of the United States of America, as well as to the city of Columbus, Ohio, for hosting the United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency, for the hospitality extended to the participants and for the facilities made available to the Symposium;

2. Welcomes the adoption of the Columbus Ministerial Declaration on Trade Efficiency, embodying a policy framework and a set of practical actions and recommendations for more efficient trade worldwide, which can generate substantial benefits to all countries;

3. Welcomes further the official launching of the Global Trade Point Network, which, by electronically interconnecting trade points worldwide, would allow all member countries to trade more efficiently with each other and assist those that have so far remained at the fringe of international trade to participate actively and profitably in it, in particular the least developed countries and small and medium-sized enterprises in all countries;

4. Expresses its satisfaction with the high-level participation in the Symposium, with the innovative procedures introduced for making the proceedings of the Symposium more dynamic and action-oriented, including better interaction among the governmental and non-governmental participants;

5. Invites all States to take an active part in the implementation of the Columbus Ministerial Declaration on Trade Efficiency and stresses the importance of all actors, in particular private sector actors, and the close cooperation between private sector actors and national and local government authorities for purposes of such implementation;

6. Expresses its appreciation to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for organizing a conference, which underscored the importance of market forces and trade liberalization to achieve economic development, demonstrated the necessity of combining policy and practice, fostered increased

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cooperation among developed countries, developing countries and economies in transition and encouraged an open exchange of views on practical, market-oriented solutions to problems of economic development with all the actors on trade, both public and private;

7. Encourages the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue its efforts to promote the use of the global marketplace to support development and the implementation of the provisions of the Columbus Ministerial Declaration, in particular the establishment of trade points and their integration in the Global Trade Point Network, based on open systems and internationally recognized standards which guarantee a quality of access for all countries to the network of trade points, with the cooperation, as appropriate, of the private sector and the relevant bodies of the United Nations system;

8. Stresses the importance of an integrated effort within the United Nations system in the implementation of the concept of trade efficiency, and requests the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development to continue its efforts in the trade efficiency areas and to do so through close cooperation with relevant bodies and organizations so as to take full benefit of the synergies existing among them;

9. Notes the interest of the Trade and Development Board in considering follow-up action to the United Nations International Symposium on Trade Efficiency, and expresses its interest in being apprised of developments in this respect in the context of its consideration of the item "Trade and development".



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SECOND COMMITTEE
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REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee,
His Excellency Arjan P. Hamburger (Netherlands), on the basis of
informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/49/L.47

International migration and development

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the continuing validity of the principles set forth in the instruments regarding the international protection of human rights, in particular in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1/ the International Covenants on Human Rights, 2/ the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 3/ the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 4/ and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, 5/

Recalling its resolution 45/158 of 18 December 1990, by which it adopted and opened for signature, ratification and accession the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, contained in the annex to that resolution,

- 1/ Resolution 217 A (III).
- 2/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
- 3/ Resolution 2106 A (XX), annex.
- 4/ Resolution 34/180, annex.
- 5/ Resolution 44/25, annex.



Aware that, in spite of the existence of an already established body of principles, there is a need to make further efforts to ensure the human rights and dignity of all migrants and their families and that it is desirable to improve the situation of all documented migrants and their families,

Having considered the report of the International Conference on Population and Development, 6/ which took place in Cairo from 5 to 13 September 1994,

Bearing in mind that orderly international migration can have positive impacts for development and different types of impacts in both sending and receiving countries,

Emphasizing the importance of the integration of documented migrants into the host society with due respect for their religious and cultural background, and the need to extend to them the same social, economic and legal rights as are enjoyed by citizens, in accordance with national legislation and universally recognized human rights,

Recalling that, consistent with article 10 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child and all other relevant universally recognized human rights instruments, all Governments, particularly those of receiving countries, must recognize the vital importance of family reunification and the promotion of its integration into their national legislation in order to ensure the protection of the unity of the families of documented migrants,

Welcoming the adoption of the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, 7/ and noting the broad support for the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development,

Recalling the recommendations on the subject of international migration and development contained in the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the International Conference on Population and Development; 6/

2. Requests the Secretary-General to prepare, in consultation with all States and relevant international and regional organizations, a report on international migration and development, including aspects related to objectives and modalities for the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development, to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1995 for discussion;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General, on the basis of the discussion held in the Economic and Social Council, to report on the subject to the General

6/ A/CONF.171/13 and Add.1.

7/ Ibid., chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

Assembly at its fiftieth session for a decision, inter alia, on the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development;

4. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session an item entitled "International migration and development, including the convening of a United Nations conference on international migration and development".



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Forty-ninth session
SECOND COMMITTEE
Agenda item 88

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the
Committee, Mr. Raiko Raichev (Bulgaria), on the basis
of informal consultations held on draft resolution
A/C.2/49/L.49

United Nations conference on South-South cooperation

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the validity of the objectives and commitments with regard to international economic cooperation and development adopted by the General Assembly and other United Nations bodies, especially the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, 1/ the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 2/ the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 3/ the United Nations New Agenda for the

1/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among
Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978 (United Nations
publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

2/ Resolution S-18/3, annex.

3/ Resolution 45/199, annex.

Development of Africa in the 1990s, 4/ the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, 5/ the Cartagena Commitment, 6/ the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development 7/ and Agenda 21, 8/ which provide an overall framework for furthering international economic cooperation for development,

Taking note of the Ministerial Declaration of the Group of 77, 9/ adopted on the occasion of the eighteenth annual Meeting of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77, held in New York on 30 September 1994, in which the Ministers called upon the United Nations to consider convening an international conference on South-South cooperation in 1996,

Reaffirming its resolution 33/134 of 19 December 1978 in which it endorsed the Buenos Aires Plan of Action for Promoting and Implementing Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries 1/ as well as its resolution 48/172 of 21 December 1993 on economic and technical cooperation among developing countries,

Recalling its resolutions 47/181 of 22 December 1992 and 48/166 of 21 December 1993 on an agenda for development as well as its resolution 48/165 of 21 December 1993 on the renewal of the dialogue on strengthening international economic cooperation for development through partnership,

Recalling also its resolution 46/205 of 20 December 1991 on the convening of an international conference on the financing of development as well as its resolution 47/152 of 18 December 1992 on international cooperation for economic growth and development,

4/ Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II.

5/ Report of the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Paris, 3-14 September 1990 (A/CONF.147/18), part one.

6/ See Proceedings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, Eighth Session, Report and Annexes (TD/364/Rev.1) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.II.D.5), part one, sect. A.

7/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol. I and Vol. I/Corr.1, Vol. II, Vol. III and Vol. III/Corr.1)) (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex I.

8/ Ibid., annex II.

9/ A/49/462 and Corr.1, annex.

Recalling further its resolutions 46/155 of 19 December 1991 on the report entitled The Challenge to the South: The Report of the South Commission 10/ and 48/164 of 21 December 1993 on the follow-up to that report,

Taking note of the Tokyo Declaration adopted at the International Conference on African Development held in Tokyo in 1993, which emphasizes the importance of strengthening cooperative links among developing countries for sharing their experience and know-how, and welcoming the convening of an Asia-Africa Forum in Indonesia on 12-16 December 1994,

Reaffirming the importance of strengthening international cooperation, especially that between developed and developing countries, as well as other international directions of such cooperation,

Conscious of the need for enhanced collaboration between developing countries themselves in the fields of economic, technical and South-South cooperation,

Conscious that increased international support to activities in economic and technical cooperation among developing countries will contribute significantly to the strengthening of international cooperation for a global partnership between developing and developed countries,

Welcoming the increased role undertaken by the United Nations system to support activities in economic and technical cooperation among developing countries and stressing the importance of continuing to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations to foster international cooperation in order to address fully the wide range of issues pertaining to development and the growth of developing countries,

Noting the ongoing work of the Secretary-General in the preparation of a report, pursuant to General Assembly resolution 48/164, on the state of South-South cooperation,

1. Requests the Secretary-General, pursuant to the provisions of General Assembly resolution 48/164, to present to the Assembly at its fiftieth session a comprehensive overview and analysis of South-South cooperation world wide entitled "State of South-South cooperation" and containing recommendations to strengthen such cooperation, keeping in view the proposal to convene a United Nations conference on South-South cooperation;

2. Requests the High-level Committee on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, at its ninth session from 30 May to 3 June 1995, to include in its agenda an item entitled "New directions for technical cooperation among developing countries";

3. Decides to convene, in consultation with Member States, an intergovernmental meeting of experts in 1995 within existing resources or

10/ New York, Oxford University Press, 1990. For an overview and summary of the report of the South Commission, see A/45/810 and Corr.1, annex.

extrabudgetary resources in New York to recommend, taking into account the outcomes of the meetings of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development Standing Committee on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries and the High-level Committee on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries and with a view to expanding South-South cooperation on a global scale, practical modalities and substantive issues to be taken into account by the Secretary-General in undertaking the above-mentioned report.



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equitable, development-oriented and durable solution to the external debt problems of a large number of developing countries, particularly the poorest and most heavily indebted countries,

Welcoming the fact that some developing countries have made substantial progress towards resolving their debt difficulties,

Noting with concern the continuing debt and debt-service problems of indebted developing countries, as an element adversely affecting their development efforts and economic growth, and reiterating the need to address and resolve those problems through effective relief measures, including, where appropriate, substantial debt-reduction measures, bearing in mind the special and critical situation of the most indebted developing countries in Africa and the least developed countries,

Stressing the importance of alleviating the onerous debt and debt-service burdens connected with various types of debt of many developing countries, on the basis of an equitable and durable approach and, where appropriate, addressing the full stock of debt of the poorest and most indebted developing countries as a matter of priority,

Emphasizing the importance for debtor developing countries of continuing to pursue and intensify their efforts with respect to economic reforms, stabilization and structural adjustment programmes, in order to raise savings and investments, reduce inflation and improve economic efficiency, taking into account the need to address the social aspects of development, including the eradication of poverty, and their individual characteristics, as well as the vulnerability of the poorer strata of their populations,

Expressing its concern that in a number of developing countries which are making continuous and strenuous economic reform efforts, the burden of debt and debt service continues to constitute a major obstacle to the revitalization of economic growth and development of those countries, in particular of the least developed countries,

Noting that those developing countries that have continued, at great cost to themselves, to meet their international debt and debt-service obligations in a timely fashion, have done so despite serious external and domestic financial constraints,

Stressing the need for continuing global economic growth and the necessity of a continuing supportive international economic environment with regard to, inter alia, terms of trade, commodity prices, improved market access, trade practices, access to technology, exchange rates and international interest rates, and noting the continued need for resources for sustained economic growth and sustainable development of the developing countries,

Taking note, while addressing the debt problems of developing countries, of the situations in some creditor countries with economies in transition,

Also taking note of the result of the Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries on Debt and Development, held in Jakarta from 13 to 15 August 1994, and its findings and recommendations, 1/

Further taking note of the Communiqué of the forty-ninth Meeting of the Joint Ministerial Committee of the Boards of Governors of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, held in Madrid on 3 October 1994, and the Communiqué of the fifty-first Meeting of Ministers of the Intergovernmental Group of Twenty-Four on International Monetary Affairs, held in Madrid on 1 October 1994,

Taking note of the communiqué of the Summit of the group of seven major industrial countries, held in Naples on 8 and 9 July 1994, 2/

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General on the developing country debt situation as of mid-1994; 3/

2. Recognizes that a durable solution of the debt problems of the poorest and heavily indebted developing countries suggests even more favourable terms of debt relief measures, including a reduction of the stock of debt, and encourages the Paris Club and its members to pursue vigorously efforts to improve the terms which are applied to the poorest and heavily indebted developing countries, including, where appropriate, a reduction of bilateral official debt sufficient to help them to exit from the rescheduling process and thus contribute to the prospect of these countries to resume growth and development;

3. Emphasizes the importance for developing countries to continue their efforts to promote a favourable environment for attracting foreign investment, thereby promoting economic growth and sustainable development, and stresses the need for the international community to promote a conducive external economic environment through, inter alia, improved market access, stabilization of exchange rates, the effective stewardship of international interest rates and increased resource flows, as well as improved access to technology for the developing countries;

4. Calls upon the international community to implement fully the Uruguay Round agreements and to continue their support for an open, free equitable, non-discriminatory and rule-based international trading system that improves access to market of all countries in order to ensure sustained economic growth and sustainable development, taking into account special and differential treatment agreed for developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, as well as technical assistance for developing countries, thereby enhancing their opportunities for, inter alia, alleviating their debt problems;

1/ A/49/367, annex I.

2/ A/49/228-S/1994/827, annex I.

3/ A/49/338.

5. Welcomes the write-off by certain creditor countries of a significant part of the bilateral official debt of the least developed countries and invites them, whenever possible, to cancel official development assistance debt or provide relief with similar effect for the least developed countries, particularly those in Africa;
6. Calls upon the donor countries and multilateral financial institutions, within their prerogatives, to consider appropriate new measures for substantially alleviating the debt burden of low-income countries, taking into account the specific situation of each country;
7. Encourages private creditors and, in particular, commercial banks to continue their initiatives and efforts to address the commercial debt problems of the least developed countries and of low and middle-income developing countries;
8. Notes with concern the continuing existence of the debt and debt-service obligations of middle-income countries, including, in particular, those in Africa, and invites creditors, including multilateral financial institutions and commercial banks, to continue to address effectively these obligations;
9. Stresses the need, in addition to debt-relief measures that include debt and debt-service reduction, for new financial flows to debtor developing countries, and urges the creditor countries and multilateral financial institutions to continue to extend concessional financial assistance, particularly to the least developed countries, in order to support the implementation of economic reforms, stabilization and structural adjustment programmes and the eradication of poverty by the developing countries so as to enable them to extricate themselves from the debt overhang and to assist them in achieving sustained economic growth and sustainable development;
10. Stresses also the urgent need to continue to provide social safety nets to vulnerable groups most adversely affected by the implementation of economic reform programmes in the debtor countries, in particular low-income groups;
11. Takes note of the high proportion of multilateral debt of a number of developing countries and invites the international financial institutions to examine proposals to tackle the problems of those countries with regard to multilateral debt, taking into account the specific situation of each country, while preserving the preferred creditor status of the multilateral financial institutions, in order to ensure that they can continue to provide concessional financing to those developing countries to assist their development;
12. Urges the international community consider wider application of innovative measures, such as debt-for-equity and debt-for-nature swaps, without prejudice to more durable solutions such as debt reduction and/or cancellation;
13. Invites the international community, including the international financial institutions, to continue to explore ways of implementing additional and innovative measures to alleviate substantially the debt burdens of developing countries, in particular of the highly indebted low-income countries,

in order to help them to achieve sustained economic growth and sustainable development without falling into a new debt crisis;

14. Calls upon the international community, including the relevant international institutions, to build upon the momentum gained from various recent meetings which addressed debt issues and to address the debt problems of developing countries, particularly those of the least developed countries, in the elaboration of an agenda for development in order to further promote effective, equitable and durable solutions of these problems;

15. Invites creditor countries, private banks and multilateral financial institutions, within their prerogatives, to consider the extension of appropriate new financial support to the low-income countries with substantial debt burdens that continue, at great cost, to service the debt and meet their international obligations;

16. Recognizes the need to assist developing countries to mobilize the resources needed for their development efforts and recognizes also that debt relief could contribute towards releasing domestic resources, to sustain their development efforts, in particular their social development efforts;

17. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session on the implementation of the present resolution.



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ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Algeria*: draft resolution

International Day for Biological Diversity

The General Assembly,

1. Welcomes the recommendation of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity, held at Nassau from 28 November to 9 December 1994, to designate 29 December as International Day for Biological Diversity;
2. Proclaims 29 December, the date of the entry into force of the Convention on Biological Diversity, as International Day for Biological Diversity;
3. Requests the Secretary-General and the Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme to take all steps necessary to ensure the successful observance of International Day for Biological Diversity.

* On behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China.





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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Draft resolution submitted by the Vice-Chairman of the
Committee, Mr. Raiko Raichev (Bulgaria), on the basis
of informal consultations held on draft resolution
A/C.2/49/L.35

Public administration and development

The General Assembly,

Recognizing the important role that Governments and public administrations can play in addressing new responsibilities arising from the pursuit of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in all countries, including, inter alia, developing basic infrastructural facilities, promoting social development, combating socio-economic disparities and poverty, preparing, as appropriate, conditions for the private sector and protecting the environment,

Recognizing also the need for strengthened public administrative capacities in order to ensure a civil service that is responsive to the needs of the people and that provides quality services,

Affirming that States have the sovereign right and responsibility to decide, in accordance with their own development strategies, needs and priorities, on their public administration,

Considering that efficient and competent national administrations, responsible to their own people, should support sustained economic growth and sustainable development,

Considering also that the development of human resources constitutes an essential basis for sustained economic growth and sustainable development and a principal factor of progress and welfare,



Considering further that some initiatives to reform their public administrations taken by certain countries in the context of structural adjustment programmes have not always been based on a policy conceived and defined for the long term,

Recognizing the important and mutually complementary roles that can be played by the public and private sectors in sustained economic growth and sustained development,

Recognizing also the importance of efficient and competent public administration, responsible to its own people, to the appropriate authorities within the national context for the successful implementation of economic reforms in all countries, in particular in the countries with economies in transition,

Emphasizing the importance of international cooperation in supporting the national efforts of developing countries in capacity-building in public administration for development,

Acknowledging the importance of the activities in the framework of the United Nations programme in public administration and finance for enhancing efficiency of public administration, in particular in developing countries and countries with economies in transition,

Acknowledging also the importance of exchanging views and experiences in order to promote a better understanding of the role of public administration in development and to enhance international cooperation in this field,

1. Takes note of the Tangier Declaration, 1/ adopted by the Pan-African Conference of Ministers of the Civil Service held in Morocco on 20 and 21 June 1994;

2. Decides to resume in March-April 1996 its fiftieth session in order to examine the question "Public administration and development", exchange experiences, review the activities of the United Nations in this field and make recommendations, as appropriate;

3. Invites all States to participate actively in the resumed session and to be represented at the highest possible level;

4. Requests the Group of Experts on Public Administration and Finance to contribute, through the Economic and Social Council to the work of its resumed session based on the experience gained in assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in capacity-building in public administration for development;

5. Also requests the United Nations Development Programme and other relevant United Nations organizations to contribute, through the Economic and Social Council, to the work of its resumed session;

1/ A/49/495, annex.

6. Invites interested non-governmental organizations to contribute, as appropriate, to the work of its resumed session;
7. Requests the Secretary-General to submit a consolidated report, through the Economic and Social Council to the resumed session, containing an analysis of the role of public administration in development and recommendations for strengthening the role of the United Nations in public administration and development for the benefit of interested developing countries and countries with economies in transition;
8. Also invites the regional commissions of the United Nations to consider in 1995 the role of public administration in development and to report, through the Economic and Social Council, to the resumed session;
9. Decides to recommend to the Economic and Social Council at its organizational session, to include in the provisional agenda of its substantive session of 1995 a sub-item entitled "Public administration and development", under the item "Programme activities";
10. Also decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session a sub-item entitled "Public administration and development", under the item "Report of the Economic and Social Council".
